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Windsor, June 27. The following Addreſs has been preſented to Her Majeſty.

The Humble Addreſs of the Biſhop, Dean, and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*, in behalf of themſelves, and others of the **Clergy** of that Dioceſe.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

WE *do with Hearts full of Thankfulneſs both to God and Your Majeſty, acknowledge the many Evidences You have given of a ſincere Piety towards God, and of a particular Love and Favour for this Church of England; eſpecially Your Majeſty's late unparallel'd Bounty in parting with Your whole Revenue of Firſt-Fruits and Tenths to increaſe the Maintenance of the Poorer Clergy, and the great Concern You were pleas'd to expreſs to have it effectually ſettled in Parliament.*

It has been a great Trouble to us to ſee ſo many of our Brethren, particularly in this Dioceſs, labouring under the Neceſſities of a very mean Proviſion, and to hear of the many Prejudices which this has brought to the State of Religion in this Kingdom: But Your Majeſty's Royal Bounty to the Clergy at preſent, and the expectation of what further Bleſſings we may promiſe our ſelves from ſo Excellent a Queen, raiſe our hopes of ſeeing this Church become every day more a Praiſe in the Earth.

We of this Dioceſe on our part do humbly beg leave to aſſure Your Majeſty of the Return of all the Duty and Gratitude which good Subjects can pay to ſo good a Queen; particularly we ſhall make it our Prayer that God would give Your Majeſty that Honour which he has promiſed to thoſe that Honour him; That You may live long to do good, and to ſee the good Effects of Your Care in theſe Kingdoms: And that when You muſt give up the Care of them to enjoy the Reward of it in another World, You may have the comfortable proſpect of being ſucceeded by a long Race of Proteſtant Succeſſors, who ſhall follow the good Example Your Majeſty has ſet them.

Which Addreſs Her Majeſty received very graciouſly.

Florence, June 7. Three Dutch Privateers that ſailed out of Leghorne the 2d inſtant, had the good fortune to meet the ſame day with a French Merchant Ship homeward bound from Scanderoon and Cyprus, which they took after a ſhort diſpute. Her Lading is valued at 200000 Pieces of Eight.

Venice, June 21. The French Forces Commanded by the Grand Prior began the 16th inſtant to Fire upon the Towers of Seravalla, and the Works which the Imperialiſts have there, from ſeveral Batteries; but have hitherto made little progreſs in that Attack, the latter having overflowed the Country thereabouts, by cutting the Banks of a River that runs near that Place, which puts the Enemy to great Inconveniencies. The Marquis Davis has made an Incurſion in the Mantuan with a ſtrong Party of Imperial Horſe, and is returned to Oſtiglia with a conſiderable Booty. The Count de Leiningen, who is appointed to Command in Chief the Imperial Forces in thoſe Parts, is arrived at Oſtiglia, and has thought fit to ſend the Marquis to Paſcantina with a Body of Horſe to ſecure that Paſs for a Reinforcement of 4000 Foot and two Regiments of Horſe that are daily expected from Tyrol. Letters from Inſpruck ſay, That a Body of Regular Troops and Militia being drawn together on thoſe Frontiers, have poſſeſſed themſelves of a Fort in Bavaria which ſecures them an Entrance into that Dutchy, and are preparing to advance further into that Elector's Territories.

From the Duke of Marlborough's *Camp at* Gingen, *June* 26. On the 16th inſtant, the Duke of Marlborough marched with the Horſe from Eberſpach to Groſs-Seinſſen; the Auxiliary Troops marched at the ſame time in two Bodies, under the Command of the Prince of Heſſe and Monſieur Bulau, and encamped at ſome diſtance from us, but diſpoſed in ſuch a manner that the whole might be able to join Prince Lewis in one days march, as ſoon as he ſhould make a Motion with his Army towards us. By a Perſon come from Ulm, his Grace had Advice, That the Elector of Bavaria marched the 15th with a conſiderable Detachment; and a Deſerter, who came in the 18th, reported, That ſome Regiments of his Forces had paſſed the Danube every day ſince. The Engliſh Foot and Artillery advanced as far as Blockingen, and Orders were ſent to the Daniſh Troops to haſten their march. The Grand Marſhal to the Duke of Wirtemberg received Advice from Ulm, That the reſt of the Elector's Army had paſſed the Danube, and that he had put his heavy Baggage into that City. We had an Account from the Rhine, That on the 13th the Marſhals de Villeroy and de Tallard had a Conference at Landau, but had not undertaken any thing as yet. On the 20th Prince Eugene was joined by the Pruſſian Troops which make up his Army on the Rhine 30000 Men. The 21th the Duke of Marlborough decamped with the Horſe from Groſs-Seinſſen, and in his march was joined by the Auxiliary Troops. The Army encamped between Launſheim and Urping, and on the 22th made a Motion in order to joyn Prince Lewis of Baden at Weſterſtetten, at which Place the Right of our Camp then lay. Prince Eugene of Savoy having deſired of his Grace a further Reinforcement of Troops for the Security of the Rhine, and the Lines of Stolhoffen, his Grace had ſent Orders to Lieut. Gen. Scholten to march to the Rhine with the 7 Battalions of Daniſh Foot who were advanced as far as Francfort, and to receive their Orders from his Highneſs. The Elector of Bavaria ſent a conſiderable Detachment to Dillingen and Lawingen; with intent, that upon our advancing towards the Danube, his whole Army ſhould poſſeſs themſelves of that Camp. The 23th we continued in the Camp near Launſheim to form the Line of Battle. The Duke of Marlborough reviewed the 12 Regiments of Foot that came into theſe Parts the laſt Year, under the Command of Lieut. Gen. Goor, with the four Battalions of the Duke of Wirtemberg's Troops in the States Pay, which appeared compleat, and in very good order. The 24th the Army marched from Launſheim and Weſterſtetten, and encamped with the Right at Elchingen near the Danube, and the Left at Langenaw, where we halted yeſterday, and this day marched again, and are now encamped with the Right at Herbrecting, and the Left at Gingen on the River Brentz, within two Leagues of the Elector of Bavaria's Army, which lies between Dillingen and Lawingen, with the Brentz between the two Armies. To morrow the Engliſh Foot and Artillery will join us, and then the Daniſh Horſe only will be wanting of the Troops that are to form the two Armies.

Francfort, June 29. Prince Eugene arrived the 15th inſtant in the Lines at Stolhoffen, and has been ever ſince viewing thoſe Lines, and giving the neceſſary Orders for the Security of the Rhine, He has cauſed ſeveral Redoubts to be caſt up along that River for the better preventing the Enemies paſſing it; and he has been ſupplied with a conſiderable Train of Artillery from Philipsbourg. The Daniſh Foot which lately came into the Neighbourhood of this Place, and being ordered to the Rhine, advanced the 27th near Darmſtadt, and will encamp in the Neighbourhood of Manheim, to obſerve the Marſhal de Villeroy, who lies with a body of French Forces near Newſtadt, beſides which, the Allies have a Body of 6000 Horſe between Manheim and Philipsbourg. The reſt of the Confederate Forces under Prince Eugene are marched higher up the Rhine to obſerve the Marſhal de Tallard, who with his Army is advanced towards Strasbourg and Briſach.

Hamburg, July 1. Letters from Warſaw of the 20th paſt ſay, the Confederated Nobility met the day before in order to proceed to the Election of a new King, but the number of the Deputies there preſent being but ſmall, and there happenning ſome Diſputes among them, the Election was put off to the 26th. The King of Poland continues at Sendomir expecting very conſiderable Reinforcements from Saxony and Muſcovy. General Reinſchild, with a Body of Swediſh Troops is within three Leagues of Sendomir, and Skirmiſhes happen daily between the two Parties. The King of Sweden is broke up from Heilsberg with the reſt of his Army, and marches towards Warſaw. The Cham of Tartary has writ a Letter to the Crown General, offering his Aſſiſtance to the Confederated Nobility. The Czar of Muſcovy is in the Eaſt Sea with a Fleet of about thirty Frigats, to hinder the Swedes from ſending any Succours by